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interesting discussion of the methods of securing uniformity and of the errors in reporting and classifying the causes of death. This certainly suggests a new topic for medical education.

Native Institutions of the Ogowé Tribes of West Central Africa, by R. L. GARNER. Reprinted from the *Journal of the African Society*, 1902.

This reprint is from the proceedings of a society founded to rescue the memory of vanished races and to work against the extinction of those that yet remain. It is a very interesting and sympathetic study of fetishism and magic.

Les Obsessions et la Psychasthénie, par F. RAYMOND et PIERRE JANET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 543.

This is the second number of the fourth series of publications of the fruitful clinic at La Salpêtrière. It is devoted to neurasthenia, aboulia, defective sentiments, general agitations, algias and phobias, delirium of touch, tics, doubt and folly, obsessions, impulsions, and their treatment, with twenty-two cuts. It is composed on the same plan as a former work of these authors in 1898 entitled *Névroses et les Idées Fixes*. With the preceding volume, it is believed that data are now supplied for methods of presenting the evolution of the types of these maladies. Janet, in particular, has devoted himself to descriptive psychology in this field, and the two works together make a connected and a more or less complete whole.

Recherches Cliniques et Thérapeutiques sur l'Épilepsie, l'Hystérie et l'Idiotie, par BOURNEVILLE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1902. pp. 236.

The first part of this work is devoted to the history of this service during the year 1901; the second, to medico-pedagogical instruction; and the third, to clinical therapeutics and pathological anatomy.

Le Mensonge, par G. L. DUPRAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 188.

Lies are first described and classified. Another chapter treats their abnormality. The third is devoted to the lies of childhood. Then follow lies in collective life, in comparative psycho-sociology, their psycho-physiology, lies from the moral and educational point of view respectively.

L'Image Mentale (Évolution et Dissolution), par J. PHILIPPE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 151.

In the first chapter, the mental image is analyzed; the second is devoted to fusion of images; and the third to evolution of the mental image. The work has an experimental basis and is a real contribution to the subject.

Le Dieu de Platon d'après l'Ordre Chronologique des Dialogues, par PIERRE BOVET. H. Kündig, Genève, 1902. pp. 186.

The first part résumés Plato's views on the place of God in his philosophy and in the dialogues which treat of ideas, while the second part is devoted to the God idea of the later dialogues.

Spinoza's Political and Ethical Philosophy, by ROBERT A. DUFF. (James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow.) The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 516. Price, \$3.50.

This book is the first part of a task which has occupied the author for many years and which he hopes to complete, but is a whole by itself. It is solely an elucidation and not a criticism. It seeks to furnish a connected and continuous account of Spinoza's system and to show how his ideas were related to each other. It is a work of great value

to the scholar, shedding light upon many of the most difficult questions connected with this remarkable mind.

Aristote, par CLODIUS PIAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 396.

The editions, versions, commentaries, monographs and special studies are first described. Then the works, beginning with metaphysics, are briefly discussed under the heads—being, nature, soul and human action. It is a monograph of the Aristotelian system which will serve both the expert and the cultivated general reader.

The Seven Cardinal Virtues, by JAMES STALKER. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1902. pp. 131.

These are wisdom, courage, temperance, justice, faith, hope, and love, each of which has a chapter. It is on this frame work that the moral system of Aquinas is built. The Seven Deadly Sins was the fit title of a former booklet.

Why the Mind Has a Body, by CHARLES A. STRONG. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 355.

This is a work of love and has absorbed the thought of an earnest, able man for at least a decade. It is divided into three parts—the empirical, which considers the facts and the question of causal relations; metaphysical, which discusses metaphysical principles and their application to problem, with a criticism of theories. We hope to print a fuller review later.

Le Goût, par L. MARCHAND. O. Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 330.

This work attempts to be a comprehensive account of the sense of taste. It includes a series of original, interesting experiments, and contains thirty-three cuts illustrating the nerves involved, their mechanism, etc.

Morale Essai sur les Principes Théoriques et leur Application aux Circonstances Particulières de la Vie, par HARALD HÖFFDING. Schleicher Frères et Cie, Paris, 1903. pp. 578.

This is a very important work. It discriminates positive and scientific morals from theological and philosophical. The author then proceeds to discuss the methods of ethics, the theory of conscience, liberty and will, the problem of evil and good, of individual and social morality. Under the former, he discusses the affirmation of self, suicide, independence, development and love of truth. Under social morality, he discusses the family, various forms of marriage, culture, its materials as ideals and types, the relations between the church and the State, and philanthropy.

David Hume and His Influence on Philosophy and Theology, by JAMES ORR. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1903. pp. 246. Price, \$1.25.

A clean, attractive book describing Hume's life, his literary labors, relations to previous philosophy, and the chief problems which he discussed, viz.: the first principle of knowledge, cause and effect, free will, substance, the material world, the ego, utilitarianism, miracles, political economy and miscellanies, with an account of the different editions of his work.

De l'Étude des Phénomènes au Point de Vue de leur Problème Particulier, par GASTON GAILLARD. Schleicher Frères et Cie, Paris, 1903. pp. 245.

The issues of philosophical research into particularities, development of algorithms, anti-moralism, special problems and their groups, are treated in this work.

An Introduction to Systematic Philosophy, by WALTER T. MARVIN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 572.

This is the most comprehensive book known to the present reviewer. It discusses first the philosophy of nature, then that of mind; ontology, cosmology and cosmogony follow. Part two treats the nature of knowledge, its validity; the world as presupposed by knowledge and its manifold interpretation. Part three treats of the philosophy of religion, theoretical ethics, æsthetics and philosophy as a science.

The Influence of Emerson, by EDWIN D. MEAD. American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1903. pp. 304.

This work, dedicated to Edward Everett Hale, has three parts: (1) the philosophy of Emerson, (2) Emerson and Theodore Parker, (3) Emerson and Carlyle. No better man could be chosen to write such a book than Mr. Mead, and it goes without saying that his work is not only timely but one which all lovers of Emerson will wish to read.

Archiv für die Gesamte Psychologie, von PROF. A. KIRSCHMANN in Toronto (Canada), PROF. E. KRAEPELIN in Heidelberg, PROF. O. KUELPE in Würzburg, DR. A. LEHMANN in Kopenhagen, PROF. G. MARTIUS in Kiel, PROF. G. STÖRRING in Zürich, DR. W. WIRTH in Leipzig and PROF. W. WUNDT in Leipzig. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1903. Vol. I, Parts 1-3.

This new Archiv contains the following foreign papers: measurement of fatigue by Kraepelin; the influence of accessory stimulation on perception of space by Pearce; the possibility of a quantity of tone sensation by Gätschenberger; a report of progress in language of children during the four years ending in 1902 by Gutzmann, inner nutrition and organic sensations by Lipps; difference of tone and consonance by Krüger; on the single and collective achievements of school children by Mayer.

Von der Nervenzelle und der Zelle im Allgemeinen, von PAUL KRONTHAL. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1902. pp. 274.

This work is divided into two parts, one on the biology of the nerve cell, and the other on cell in general and the nerve cell in particular. At the end are eleven full page reproductions of microscopic specimens in color.

The University of Colorado Studies, edited by Arthur Allin and Francis Ramaley. University of Colo., 1903. Boulder, Vol. I, No. 3. pp. 262.

Dr. Allin has two interesting papers, one on the basis of sociality and the other on the law of future specific and social efficiency.

Studien zu Methodenlehre und Erkenntnissskritik, von FREDERICK DREYER. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 498.

This volume discusses the method of continuity, meta-geometry, possibility, natural and associative complexions, actuality, etc.

Das Ethische Element in der Ästhetik Fichte's und Schelling's, von BENJAMIN F. BATTIN. Kampfe, Jena, 1901.

This thesis discusses chiefly Kant, Fichte and Schelling.

Neurasthenie und Hysterie bei Kindern, von DR. ALFRED SAENGER. S. Karger, Berlin, 1902. pp. 32.

Anthropological Instruction in Iowa, by DUREN J. H. WARD. Reprinted from the July, 1903, number of the Iowa Journal of History and politics, published at Iowa City by the State Historical Society of Iowa. pp. 29.